Acta Arachnologica, **49** (2): 205-207, December 15, 2000

Occurrence of *Larinia bonneti* (Araneae: Araneidae) in Japan

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Abstract — *Larinia bonneti* Spassky 1939 is newly recorded from Japan. This species can be easily distinguished from the other Japanese congeners by the smaller size (body 3.84-5.00 mm long; 4.45-12.25 mm in other species), the roundish weakly sclerotized epigynal scape, and the large tegular apophysis and the elongated conductor of male palp.

Key words — Araneidae, *Larinia bonneti*, new records, Japan

When I revised the Japanese species of the spider genus *Larinia*, a total of six species were recognized (Tanikawa 1989). Shortly after that, Mr. Ken-ichi Kumada collected some specimens of a unique species of *Larinia* at the shores of Arakawa River, Tokyo, in 1993. Although this was clearly the seventh species of the genus in Japan, species identification had been deferred because only female specimens were available. Recently, I was offered some more specimens of the species, including some males, collected from Hokkaido, Akita, Tokyo, and Shizuoka Prefectures and I was able to identify them with *Larinia bonneti* Spassky 1939. This is the first record of the species from Japan and here I will redescribe it based on the Japanese specimens.

The voucher specimens are preserved in the collection of the Zoological Department of National Science Museum, Tokyo.

I wish to express my hearty thanks to Dr. Tadashi Miyashita for his critical reading of the original manuscript. I am deeply indebted to Ms. Mayumi Matsuda, Hokkaido, Messrs Akito Fukushima, Akita, Shingo Hatsushiba, Tokyo, Kiyoto Ogata, Aichi, and Ken-ichi Kumada, Mie, for their offering the specimens used in this study.

Family Araneidae

Genus *Larinia*

Larinia bonneti Spassky 1939

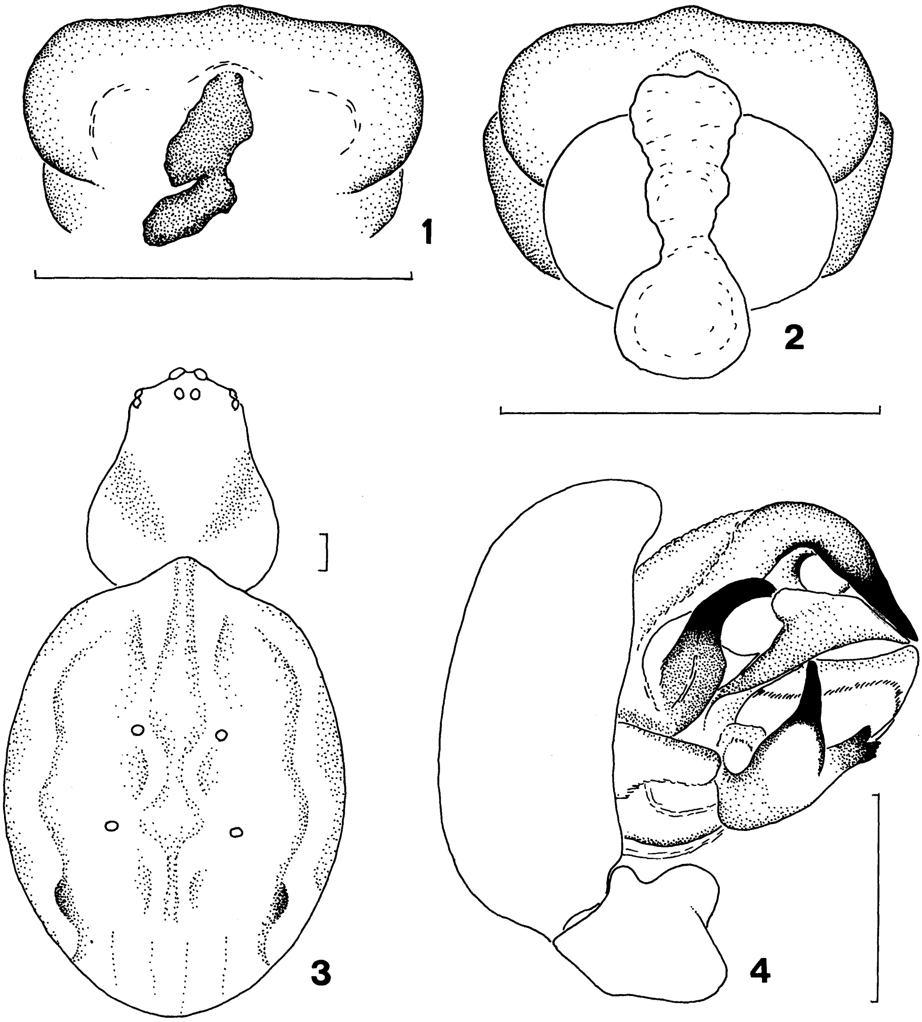
[Japanese name: Bone-koganegumodamashi]

(Figs. 1-4)

Larinia bonneti Spassky 1939, p. 304, figs. 4-5, 7 (female lectotype from Kuban River, Krasnodar Province, Russia, preserved in Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Leningrad, not examined); Marusik 1986a, p. 21, pl. 2, figs. 1-4; Marusik 1986b, p. 250, figs. 11-16.

Diagnosis. This species can be easily distinguished from the other Japanese spiders of *Larinia* by 1) the small size, 2) the roundish weakly sclerotized epigynal scape, and 3) the large tegular apophysis and the elongated conductor of male palp (compare Figs. 1-2, 4 with figs. 1-40 in Tanikawa 1989,).

Description. Measurements (in mm; ♀, n=5, ♂, n=3). Body ♀ 3.84-5.00, ♂ 2.90- 3.03 long. Carapace ♀ 1.50-1.73, ♂ 1.40-1.48 long; ♀ 1.22-1.42, ♂ 1.16-1.34 wide. Length of legs (1 ♀ from Tokyo/1 ♂ from Shizuoka): I, 5.19/5.61; II, 4.61/4.95;



Figs. 1-4. *Larinia bonneti* Spassky 1939 —— 1, Epigynum, scape torn off (NSMT-Ar 4530); 2, same, with scape (NSMT-Ar 4532); 3, female carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (NSMT-Ar 4530); 4, male left palp, prolateral view (NSMT-Ar 4533). (Scales: 0.25 mm.)

III, 2.99/3.07; IV, 4.34/4.24. Abdomen ♀ 2.30-3.52, ♂ 1.67-1.73 long; ♀ 1.85-2.56, ♂ 1.07-1.33 wide.

Female and male. Carapace length/width ♀ 1.22-1.24, ♂ 1.07-1.20. Median ocular area length/width ♀ 0.83-0.90, ♂ 0.81-0.83; anterior width/posterior width ♀ 1.18- 1.31, ♂ 1.40-1.54. Chelicera with 3-4 promarginal and 2-3 retromarginal teeth. Labium length/ width ♀ 0.64-0.82, ♂ 0.44-0.75. Sternum length/width ♀ 1.03-1.11, ♂ 1.10-1.15. Length of leg I/length of carapace ♀ 3.06-3.36, ♂ 3.79-3.95. Male palp: embolus rostriform, terminal apophysis large and well sclerotized, conductor elongated, and tegular apophysis large (Fig. 4). Abdomen length/width ♀ 1.24-1.42, ♂ 1.30-

1.56. Epigynum with weakly sclerotized roundish scape, scape torn off after mating (Figs. 1–2).

Coloration and markings in alcohol. Female and male. Carapace pale brown, around cervical groove darker (Fig. 3). Legs pale brown. Abdomen pale brown, with brown markings as in Fig. 3.

Specimens examined. Specimens measured. 1 ♂, Omonogawa River, Hiraka-gun, Akita Pref., 21-VIII-1993, A. Fukushima leg. (NSMT-Ar 4528); 1 ♀ 1 ♂, Okuto, Katsushika-ku, Tokyo, 31-VII-1999, S. Hatsushiba leg. (NSMT-Ar 4529); 1 ♀, Arakawa River, Tokyo, VI-1993, K. Kumada leg. (NSMT-Ar 4530); 1 ♀, Daito-cho, Ogasa-gun, Shizuoka Pref., 11-V-1999, K. Ogata leg. (NSMT-Ar 4531); 1 ♀, Shiratori-cho, Hamamatsu-shi, Shizuoka Pref., 28-VII-1998, K. Ogata leg. (NSMT-Ar 4532); 1 ♀ 1 ♂, Sanshin-cho, Hamamatsu-shi, Shizuoka Pref., 27-VII-1998, K. Ogata leg. (NSMT-Ar 4533).

Other specimens examined. 1 ♀ 1 ♂, Kimontou-numa Lake, Taiki-cho, Hokkaido, 27-VI-11-VII-1993, K. Shibata leg.; 1 ♀, Omonogawa River, Hiraka-gun, Akita Pref., 21-VIII-1993, A. Fukushima leg.; 1 ♀, Arakawa River, Tokyo, VI-1993, K. Kumada leg.; 1 ♀, Zaimoku-cho, Hamamatsu-shi, Shizuoka Pref., 31-VII-1998, K. Ogata leg.; 1 ♀, Sanshin-cho, Hamamatsu-shi, Shizuoka Pref., 27-VII-1998, K. Ogata leg.

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu), Russia (West Caucasus).

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(Received August 29, 2000/Accepted September 18, 2000)

なお，*Aphantaulax* ホソミトンビグモ属（新称）のクモが日本から記録されたのは初めてである．

琉球列島産ヤチグモ属11新種（pp. 165–189）
下謝名松榮（〒903-0129 沖縄県西原町千原1番地　琉球大学教育学部）

尖閣列島，宮古諸島および沖縄諸島から採集した標本に基づき，次の11新種を記載した．これらの種はすべて琉球列島固有のものである．*Coelotes senkakuensis* センカクヤチグモ，*C. miyakoensis* ミヤコヤチグモ，*C. keramaensis* ケラマヤチグモ，*C. kumejimanus* オオタケヤチグモ，*C. aguniensis* アグニヤチグモ，*C. tonakiensis* トナキヤチグモ，*C. motobuensis* モトブヤチグモ，*C. shimajiriensis* シマジリヤチグモ，*C. yambaruensis* ヤンバルヤチグモ，*C. izenaensis* イゼナヤチグモ，*C. iheyaensis* イヘヤヤチグモ．

奄美諸島とトカラ列島産ヤチグモ属7新種（pp. 191–204）
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奄美諸島とトカラ列島産のヤチグモ属の下記の7新種について記載した．*Coelotes oshimaensis* オオシマヤチグモ，*C. tokunoshimaensis* トクノシマヤチグモ，*C. tokaraensis* トカラヤチグモ，*C. insulanus* シマヤチグモ，*C. nasensis* ナセヤチグモ，*C. akakinaensis* アカキナヤチグモ，*C. kakeromaensis* カケロマヤチグモ．全種とも琉球列島の固有種であり，各種の分布域はきわめて狭い範囲に限られている．

***Larinia bonneti* ボネコガネグモダマシ（新称）の日本からの新記録**（pp. 205–207）
谷川明男（〒248-0025 神奈川県鎌倉市七里ガ浜東2-3-1　神奈川県立七里ガ浜高等学校）

Larinia bonneti Spassky 1939 ボネコガネグモダマシ（新称）を日本新記録として報告し，図示し，再記載した．本種は体が小さいこと，外雌器の垂体が薄くて丸みを帯びていること，雄触肢の指示器が細長くとがっていること，盾に大きくて薄い突起があることによって容易に日本産の同属の他種と見分けることができる．

書　評

クモの生物学

宮下　直（編）（2000）
東京大学出版会，A5判，267pp.
ISBN 4-13-060207-1，5,200円（税別）

編者の前文にもあるとおり，本書は，クモという動物がいかに魅力的な研究対象であるかを多くの人に理解してもらうために，専門の研究者が意欲的に取り組んでいる研究内容を最新の知見を交えながら紹介することを意図して刊行された．まずこの姿勢はすばらしく，本書はその役目を果たしていると思われる．

同じ「クモの生物学」という題名の本に吉倉真（学会出版センター，1987）のものがあるが，それを意識した上で，内容が専門外の人には読みにくい点を改め，吉倉の出版後今日までに蓄積された新知見を補った．

本書は系統と進化（鶴崎展巨，田中一裕，中嶋暉躬），糸と網（吉田真，大崎茂芳，宮下直），